Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Oratorio.

BIJOU OFERA BOUSE—8—"Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—8—"The Merry War."
CHICKERING HALL—4—Organ and Harp.
DALI'S TREATRE—8—"The Country Cirl."
GRAND OFERA HOUSE—8—"Rearding House."
MADISON SQUARE TREATRE—8—30—"Alpine Roses."
METROPOLITAN OFERA HOUSE—8—"Don Glovanni."
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—Ministrels.
NEW-YORK COMENY THEATRE—8—"Peck's Bad Boy."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"Storm Beaten."
STAE THEATRE—8—"Virginius."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—"Cordelia's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Separation."
UNIVERSITY CLUB THEATRE—11—Readings.
WALLACK'S CHEATRE—8—"Le Voyago en Suisse."
STH AVENUE THEATRE—8—"Princess Ida."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Princess Ida."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Hobbies."

Inder to Aovertisemenis,

Amusements 7 Amusements 7 Amnouncements 8 Banking Houses and transfers 7 Banking Houses 4 Banking Houses 4 Banking Houses 7 Banking Houses 7 Banking Houses 7 Banking Academies 6 European Adv's 7 Financia 1 Help Waitlet 1 Heres 7	
---	--

Busincos Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fullon-

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States.

| 1 Year | 6 Months 3 Months | 1 Year | 6 Months 3 Months | 1 Year | 6 Months 3 Months | 1 Year | 1 Ye BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE IRIDONS.
Advertisements for publication in The TRIBUNE, and orders for regular delivery of the delly paper, will be received at the bilowing branch offices in New York City.
Best Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 5a. m. to 5 p. m.
No. 306 West Twenty-third.st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 760 Third.ave., near Forty-seventhest., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 208 East One-hundred and twenty-diffused, 4 to 8 p. m.
I nion Square, No. 92 East Fourteenthest., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m.
I nion Square, No. 92 East Fourteenthest., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON-1.322 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The British forces started on the rebel camp near Snakim yesterday; a battle was expected at daybreak. - Disagreements in the English Cabinet on Egyptian matters are reported. A dynamite explosion occurred in a hotel near London, = The police have failed to discover that the Fenians in Paris were implicated in the London outrages. = Baron Carlingford gave andience to a deputation in relation to the contagious diseases' bill.

CONGRESS .- The Scuate yesterday debated without action the Fitz John Porter bill and the House Plearo-paeumonia bill. Mr. Pugh reported a bill taextend National aid for educational purposes. A biil was introduced by Mr. Edmunds to establish a National forest reservation. === The session of the House was devoted to the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. The clause limiting to \$4,000 the compensation of postmasters was stricken out.

Domestic.-The Maryland Republican State Committee had a lively meeting yesterday. The trial of the Baltimore Fire Commissioners was begun. - A legislative discussion of woman suffrage at Boston attracted much attention The fast mail is to be extended to St. Paul. Lieutenant Danenhower was married. Schen ectady is aroused by two deaths from bad drainage. Yale athletic games were continued. = Griffin was convicted of murder in Poughkeepsie. The Republicans have made marked gains in the New-Jersey local elections. - An important legal decision has been given on the liability of insurance money for debts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Dr. Newman appeared made a statement as to his relations with the Madion Avenue Church. = A fraudulent issue of stock has been discovered in the office of the Manhattan Beach Company. — There was considerable talk about the election of Mr. O'Brien. A workman was knocked off the elevated railroad by a train and killed. === The Chamber of Commerce Committee sent out a circular urging opposition to the coinage of the silver dollar. Bishop Littlejohn lectured on evidences of the clergy's in tellectual activity. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 54.87 cents. = Stocks generally were dull with prices adwancing and they closed strong.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder, clear or fair weather, with chances of light rain. Temperature vesterday : Highest, 61°: lowest, 42°: average, 495g°.

The Attorney-General, by order of the President, has sent a circular to all United States Attorneys and Marshals directing that the laws which regulate the shipment of explosives from our ports shall be rigidly enforced, and all violations of them certainly puni shed. Mr. Arthar's action is proper and timely.

The Governor's Room in the City Hall is about the only "show " room we have in New-York. It certainly is a show now-but not in the sense intended when it was decorated with the portraits of distinguished men, and fitted up with furniture which once belonged to Washington. One would think that Mr. Thompson might contrive to keep it in ordinary repair at leasteven without a \$999 order.

Thompson and Fisher, described as "the most desperate and widely known men in Texas," sho each other dead in the theatre at San Antonic the other night. They might easily have se lected a more appropriate place for the purpose, but the people who scrambled out of their way will no doubt overlook this want of consideration in view of the generally pleasing result of the duel. If all the "bad men" would follow this example, and pair off and promptly exterminate one another, it would be a happy release for the country.

The Assemblymen will have two important bills before them to-day, upon which action should be prompt and favorable. One of these measures provides for the election of the Controller of New-York. This is one of the corol laries of the bill removing the confirmatory power from the Board of Aldermen. The other is the High License bill, the passage of which will be a great gain for the temperance cause of this city. Doubtless the liquor dealers' representatives will make a strong fight against it; but there ought to be enough common-sense. morality in this Republican Assembly to defeat men who would like to see half a dozen grogchops in each city block.

The thirty commercial organizations in this State to which the Chamber of Commerce committee have sent a circular letter in regard to bringing influence to bear on Congress to secure the suspension of the silver coinage should respond heartily to the call. The members of this Congress, especially the Representatives, have not shown much regard for the business interests of the country, as the Morrison Tariff bill witnesseth; but that is no reason why the constituents should not keep

if the Representatives choose to disregard plainly expressed opinions of the voters their defeat at the next election will be on their own heads.

A brief outline of the report of the Special Assembly Investigating Committee in our Albany dispatches will be read with interest by politicians and taxpayers. Among the bills which will be submitted to the Assembly as the outcome of the investigations are a number directed against abuses in regard to fees in the County Clerk's, the Register's and the Sheriff's offices. This result was expected, of course, for the abolition of fees in these offices, at least in large part, was one of the plainest lessons of the Roosevelt inquiries. Members of both Houses of the Legislature will now see the propriety of pushing through rapidly the important matters at present under consideration, in order that the measures presented by this committee may be properly and

promptly acted upon. The Hon. "Tim" Campbell, who declared recently in the Senate that New-York City was simply "Paradise found," is probably more easily pleased than the majority of the residents of the American Metropolis. But the most despondent taxpayers in this city, we think, will hardly admit that our condition is as black as Sir Lepel Griffin has painted it in the Last number of The Fortnightly Review, in an article entitled "The Harvest of Democracy." It will be seen from the extracts from the article, printed elsewhere in this impression, that this amiable Englishman can find no good thing in us -- no, not one. In his eyes nothing is comparatively bad; everything is superlatively awful, Indeed, so strong is Sir Lepel's language that one is inclined to wonder what he would have done if he had been sent to write up Sodom and Gomorrah. He is as amusing in his way as the Hon. "Tim" Campbell.

Captain Nares, Major Fielden and Captain Markham have written to the Secretary of the Navy making suggestions regarding the conduct of the Greely expedition. Among other points they believe it desirable that the region between Cape York and Lifeboat Coves should be searched early in the season, that the co-operation of the whaling vessels should be secured, and that in any event the latter " should be requested to keep a good look-out for the party journeying south in boats." This is in accord with the Tribune's suggestion that Congress should offer a bounty to the whalers for the discovery of the Greely party, and now that three veteran Arctic explorers have indersed that suggestion it is to be hoped that Congress will act upon it. There can be no excuse for neglecting any opportunity in this matter, and the co-operation of the whalers, especially at the beginning of the season, may be of the greatest importance. Such action, moreover, ought to be taken at once, so that the owners of the whalers may be enabled to give special instructions to their commanders before they set out. It is not necessary that the bounty should be large, but it should be sufficient to act as a

THE OLD TRICK.

There is no branch of the Government which comes so close to the people as that of the mails, and the Democrats in Congress, in attempting to make a false reputation for economy by cutting down the appropriations nearly to the crippling point in some branches, are making a blunder. Other divisions of the Government service touch special classes; this concerns all classes. The whole population, men and women, and the children almost, are interested in having the mails swiftly carried, rapidly distributed and promptly delivered, and the Democratic House seems to be doing its best to interfere with all these processes.

One of the most important matters in the service is the efficiency of the carrier system. before the Congregational Council yesterday and With the rapid growth of our cities, this must expand largely every year. Within about a year, 47 cities have been added to the list, making the total 159. The Postmuster-General asked an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for this service, an increase of \$200,000, but the committee cut his estimate \$400,000, Congress having provided by the act of 1882 for an increase in the pay of auxiliary carriers, and for a system of promotion with increase of salary, this approprintion, if made, will really compel the discharge, according to Mr. Horr's statement, of 40 carriers, whereas probably 300 additional carriers are needed in the cities now having the system, and 29 cities, having the population prescribed by law, have applications on file for admission to the free delivery system.

The same policy has been pursued with regard

to the railway-clerks, who distribute the mails while in transit, and so make a great saving of time. The committee proposes to give only \$4,000,000 for this servicee, or nearly \$300,000 less than the estimate. The Department asks for 368 additional clerks, 143 of whom are needed on railroads. The bill not only makes no prevision for the growth of the service through the building of new lines and the natural increase of postal business everywhere, but reduces the appropriation below the amount which would pay the salaries fixed by law of the clerks now in the service. The committee has also cut out the increase of \$125,000 asked for distributing the mails in the 1,700 separating offices in the United States, and refused any increase for general clerk-hire, although an increase of labor is inevitable, and over 2,500 applications for clerks have already been filed. One of the pettiest pieces of economy " in the bill is the provision to prevent any postmaster from receiving any more than \$4,000 salary. This will save the Government the enormous sum of \$19,000 a year, for it will affect only nine cities, beginning with New-York. Yet those nine cities, whose postmasters are to have their salaries cut down onehalf and one-third, collect one-quarter of the postal revenues. As Mr. Bingham pointed out, the new provision would be ridiculous in its inequalities. The postmaster at New-York would receive only \$300 a year more than the postmaster at Buffalo, though doing twenty times the business.

Lastly, the bill cuts down the appropriation for railway mail service \$1,000,000. The bill is a parsimonious one, with the sole purpose of making a false impression upon the country for use in the Presidential campaign. The trick of making short appropriations before the election, and passing deficiency bills afterward, is worn out. Mr. Randall has burned that powder too

MR. GLADSTONE'S REFORM BILL. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the new Franchise Bill was one of the greatest of his oratorical achievements. In analytical power, intellectual vigor and acumen, and rhetorical finish it greatly surpassed his speech on the vote of cenillogical, although spoken of by those who heard it as ingenious and forcible, The full text of the Franchise speech, which the foreign mails have supplied, ought to satisfy the most exacting critic. It is a masterpiece not so The same genius which has so many times made

here emp'oyed in illustrating and illuminating the abstract lines of constitutional action and the social and moral effects of the enlargement of the electorate. The argument is as remarkable for its sustained animation and dignity as for its lucidity. From beginning to end there is not a trace of intellectual decadence or of the debilitating effects of old age.

The introduction of this great measure, which is expected to add 1,300,000 voters to the English constituencies, over 200,000 in Scotland and over 400,000 in Ireland, is defended on three broad grounds. First, it is a redemption of Liberal pledges to the constituencies; secondly, it satisfies the desires of the people; and thirdly, it strengthens the State by creating new classes of citizens, whose political capacity has been tested by the experience of the last fifteen years acquired in the boroughs. Those who are to be enfranchised in the counties are minor tradesmen. skilled laborers and peasantry. They correspond closely to the classes of population in the large towns and the smaller rural communities known as boroughs, upon which the franchise was conferred in 1867. Mr. Gladstone's technical proposal is to leave the ancient-right, household and lodger franchises as they are in the boroughs, and to extend them by applying the ten-pound yearly franchise to the occupation of land without houses or buildings, and by creating a franchise for servants, who are neither owners nor tenants, yet fulfil the idea of inhabiting householders. The borough franchise modified in this way he extends to the counties throughout the United Kingdom. The franchise is equalized in county and borough, and Ireland is placed on a level of political equality with England and Scotland. The Reform Bill is large in its effects and progressive in spirit, yet curiously conservative in adhering to ancient principles of franchise. The creation of faggot-voters is prohibited in future, but existing privileges of this nature are not abolished. Mr. Gladstone aims to arm 2,000,000 with the ballot-twice as many as were enfranchised in 1867, and nearly four times as many as were made citizens in 1832. He thinks that this great result ought to satisfy every school of thought in the Liberal party, and that individual preferences and prejudices ought to be set aside. So powerful a plea for unity of action as the closing passages of this speech contain has rarely been made by a political leader.

Mr. Gladstone disclaims any expectation of passing either a complete or an ideal Franchise Bill. He considers the hold of the ship filled with a gool and sufficient cargo, and gives warning of the consequences of deck-loading. Redistr.bution he reserves for another Parliamentary voyage, but meanwhile is not unwilling to give his own views on this question without professing to commit the Government to any arbitrary policy. Redistribution, as he outlines it, will be a large measure without being revolutionary or working disfranchisement. It will not be based on any population scale, nor include equal electoral districts, but will follow the historical lines known as borough and shire, and respect the individuality of the main constituencies. These principles will not satisfy the advanced Radicals, but they will improve the chances of the Franchise Bill, especially as the Prime Minister pledges himself not to reduce the proportional share of representation accorded to Ireland. The smaller beroughs, especially in the South of England, are by this scheme to yield seats for Scotland and the North of England, and also for London and other great centres of population.

A POINT ABOUT THE ADIRONDACK RES-

ERVATION. A great handle is made by some of the opponents of Adirondack legislation of the fact that the proposed boundary of the Reservation includes some villages and farming lands. So far as this is sincere, it is based on a total misconception of what Forest Reservations are. They are not solitudes in which there can be no gathering of turpentine or tan-bark. On the contrary, a scientifically administered forest begins from the first to increase the quantity and improve the quality of all its products. It is not the aim of the proposed legislation to diminish forest industries, but to regulate them so as to make the output more abundant, more varied, more remunerative, and, above all, more permanent. It is like the perennial, evenlyflowing streams which such forestry preserves as contrasted with the alternation of floods and drouths which forest butchery brings in its train. The products are not rushed for a short time upon glutted markets-a feverish activity sure to result ere long in scarcity and famine

One of the strongest arguments used with the farming population of France by the advocates of the reforesting or reboisement law of 1860 was this: that in the winter season their boys could find occupation in the woods at fair wages and near home, instead of being obliged to seek it in distant towns in which, at that time of year, labor was apt to be a drug. If the farmers and local tradesmen of Northern New-York knew what a properly managed Adirondack Reservation would do in furnishing a permanent market for labor and farm products, besides the stimulus which it would give to summer travel, they would eagerly plead for the most thorough-going measures to stop the destruction of the North Woods.

The "Compromise" bill which has just been introduced by Mr. Lansing in the Senate does not go far enough, but it is perhaps the best thing which can be secured at this session. Let every friend of agriculture and commerce in both houses think twice before he goes on the record against it.

A CONTRAST.

Mr. Morrison's report is not a strong one, even in the estimation of his party friends. But great allowance should be made for the extreme difficulty of his position. The confleting opinions within his party, the necessities of a Presideatial campaign, the certainty that a step in one direction will cost the party the electoral votes of several great States, and the uncertainty whether the party itself can be moved in the opposite direction without disruptionthese things make Mr. Morrison's task a hard one. If he has not done well, it may be fair to say that no living man could have met a complication so extraordinary without great embarrassment. When a man is riding a fractions mule, uncertain whether the creature may not bolt at any moment, and is close to the edge of a precipice, but cannot see where the edge is, he may be pardoned for some loss of dignity.

The report of the Republican minority is en tirely free from indecision or equivocation. It is clear, strong, ably reasoned, and brief enough to be widely read and appreciated. The contrast between the two reports only sets forth the contrast between the two political parties sure, which to the eye was crude and from which they come. The Democratic party has tortured itself for years to find some mode of evading this issue, and has not been able. The Republican party is heartily united in upholding its latest enactment as a whole, and in welcoming a verdict of the people upon it. The agreed. The Democrats do not dare to avow

made their record, and have seen their course vindicated by the marvellous prosperity of the country, and are not ashamed or afraid.

WOMAN IN THE HONOR LIST. Perhaps the most significant indication of the influence of modern ideas that has been given at all is the announcement that the University of Oxford has formally admitted women to the examinations, and by consequence to a place in the honor list. Twenty years ago such a step as this would have been not merely impossible, but preposterous. It would not have been discussed seriously by the authorities or the publie. But now the Congregation meets and gravely deliberates over the proposition to admit women to the examinations on equal terms; and notwithstanding the advancement of all the old-fashioned objections, notwithstanding the airing of the staple predictions of evil, the statute was adopted, and to-day the great change is in operation. Curiously enough, the Oxford Congregation made this important concession at about the same time that the name of Miss Octavia Hill was rejected as a member of the Royal Commission on the housing of the poor, for no conceivable reasen other than her sex. There is no doubt that she understands the question better than any man in the United Kingdom, but unfortunately she is a woman, and so, in a country where another woman reigns, Miss Hill is ineligible to sit on a Royal Commission.

The action of Oxford is a sharp rebuke to that kind of old-fogyism, as well as being a greatencouragement for the friends of equal opportunities for women everywhere. It is a great deal to have overcome the conservatism which took shelter in the stereotyped pretences that women were not fitted by nature for this, that and the other study or occupation or pursuit. Henceforth, so far as the University of Oxford is concerned, all such considerations will be dispensed with, and women will be free to experiment on their own capabilities, and to demonstrate, in the only practical way, what they can or cannot do. No doubt the example of Oxford will prove contagious. It is humiliating to refleet how many good people depend more for guidance upon "powers and principalities" than upon their own reason. That which was only tolerated before will become popular now, and the education of woman will take a new departure in England.

The London Times remarks in an article on the new event: "The Reformation swept away "the numeries without affording women any compensation in colleges, endowed schools. or religious foundations. The University of Oxford itself, after being founded by numeries, has lived for ages on their spoil." Now after three centuries the old University tardily recognizes something of its obligation to women and gives them the right to equal or nearly equal competition in the examinations. That they will eagerly avail themselves of the opening. Girton sufficently indicates, and that they will profit permanently by the opportunity to secure the Hall mark of university education cannot be doubted.

DID GUITEAU HAVE ACCOMPLICES? The Star Route investigation, oddly enough, as taken somewhat the turn of an investigation into the possibility that Guiteau had accomplices in his infamous crime. Mr. James expressed the opinion that Guiteau was influenced by the newspaper clamor instigated by the Star Route defendants, and there is undoubtedly truth in this. The ablest experts in the country, and a jury, declared Guiteau to be sane, and this must ever be the judgment of those who make a careful study of this extraordinary case; but the fact remains that the assassin's mind was undoubtedly stimulated and strengthened in its purpose by the howlings of the Star Route newspapers, which he read every day and elippings from which he carefully preserved. Since Mr. James testified, however, Colonel Cook, one of the discharged Star Route counsel, has sought staurants, where California table claret is commonly lumbering or mining or charcoal burning, or to make a sensation out of declarations that served as a substitute for French rin ordinaire. The unalloyed pleasure, for the brighter the moonshine the evidence be offered to the prosecution that

country. He labors under the disadvantage, to begin with, of being known to be intensely hostile to Colonel Corkhill and the Government generally. But the best proof that Guiteau had no accomplices was the fact that he never betrayed them. The miserable wretch would have sold his soul for an hour's delay in his execution. And it is to be said, in behalf of the men whose bitterness toward Garfield beloed to steady Guiteau's fiendish purpose, that if they could have known it, they would have been the first to stay his hand.

The Treasury statement for yesterday threw no light upon the strange changes of the previous day. as the variations this time were wholly unimportant. The Treasury officials state that they can see no cause for the great decrease in gold certificates except that certificates have been delivered up and gold drawn for them. But that would in volve a decrease in gold held equal to the decreasein certificates outstanding. The decrease in certifiates was \$4,396,360 from Monday to Tuesday, and the decrease in gold held only \$1,748,796. Hence gold must have been paid in exceeding by \$2,647,564 in a day the entire amount paid out for expenses, if the returns correctly represent the actual changes. Now, the receipts reported for the day were: Customs, \$548,647; internal revenue. \$290,533. Receipts of \$2,600,000 in a day would be marvellous; receipts of that amount in excess of payments would be still more marvellous. Apparently the Treasury statements of amounts of cash held and notes outstanding are not exactly what they purport to be.

The man who caught the bear by the ears in describing the encounter said that he couldn't make up his mind which was the more dangerous, to let go or to hold on. Mr. Morrison is in a position to spmpathize with that man.

The House Judiciary Committee has decided dimost unanimously to report adversely upon the McGarrahan claim. It is stated that the committee has been moved to this conclusion by the evilence showing that Gomez, from whom McGarrahan claims to derive title, never had any himself. The decision of the United States Supreme Court to the same effect probably also had its influence, but the truth is that no serious investigation of the claim, from the beginning until cow, has ever resulted in other than an adverse verdict, and the one specially remarkable feature about the case is that t should be possible for a claimant who has over and over again been decided to have no standing whatever, to harass and worry Congressional Consmittees session after session, and literally to refuse. to accept the ruling of any court against him. As we have remarked before, an end ought to be put to this inexcusable waste of public time, and the power to declare the McGarrahan case ended ought o be lodged somewhere. As it is, the claimant seem to regard Congress as a kind of lottery, in which, if he keeps on gambling long enough, he may find a committee that will give him a prize. But the matter has become a public scandal, and should be

Osman Digma's declaration that he is determined to drink the blood of the Turks and their allies is said to have exasperated the British soldiers, who to not mind being killed, but object strongly to furnishing beverages for their opponents. They do not understand that Osman Digma's sanguinary exmuch of dialectic skill as of political exposition. Democrats cannot agree; the Republicans are pression is simply Oriental hyperbole, and means neither more nor less than that he is resolved to them well-informed as to their wishes. Then the statistics of a Budget speech pictorial, is their own purposes; the Republicans have light. Moreover, not having had any experience

with European troops, he possibly thinks that they may be terrified in advance by a judicious assort ment of duly ferocious epithets.

Lady John Manners impeaches modern luxury in The National Review. The account she gives of the life of the aristocracy in England is certainly not a little surprising, for she represents them as doing little else than eating, drinking and dressing, and the number and complexity of their meals suggest the idea of a perennial gorge, necessarily resulting in apoplectic satiety and mental stupor. Not satis fied with this continual feeding, however, the men appear to smoke like lime-kilns, and Lady Manners declares that "in a few instances the expenditure in eigars amounts to £5 a day." Who are the amazing people who consume \$25 worth of cigars every day? Even at five shillings apiece a man would have to smoke twenty to make up the tale. We are afraid Lady Manners has been heartlessly deceived on this head by some wicked young smoker, but when she speaks of domestic matters she is probably a good authority. In such a state of society materialism is the natural tendency. So gross a mode of life must disqualify for any higher view of existence.

More trouble. M. Pasteur is fully satisfied that he has discovered a practicable method of inoculating dogs so as to render them proof against hydrophobia. Now we shall have the British Parliament providing by law for the compulsory inoculation of all dogs in the kingdom; then an Anti-Compulsory-Canine-Inoculation Society will be formed, after that the deluge-of letters to Editor, tracts, pamphlets, etc., all bristling with statistics, pro and con. Betterlet the dogs go mad than drive all humanity mad, M. Pasteur.

We confess to being considerably startled, not to Tennessee paper, The Morristown Gazette, regarding the way Southern prisoners are treated in Northern prisons to-day. These disclosures are intended as an offset to the treatment of Northern prisoners in Southern prisons during the war. We don't know what would have become of us if the author of the article had signed his name to it, and had been a little more definite in his facts. But it is bad enough as it is. He says that the officers and contractors in Northern prisons are "all Republicans," and that the Southern men are treated "almost like brutes," Their food is not good, and half the time there is not enough of it. Their blankets are not changed "once in eighteen months," and the prisoners have to work eleven hours a day or suffer brutal punishments. The mysterious writer says that "the enlightened and truthful society of Buffalo" will testify to the correctness of his statements. Here is a chance now for the enterprising newspapers of that city to collect some Buffalo news. It must be humiliating to be beaten by The Gazette, of Morristown, Tennessee!

Herbert Spencer is probably right in declining to enter Parliament. Even if he could obtain from a constituency consent to act always upon his private judgment (and this has been done more than once m English history), it is not likely that he would find himself at home in the role of a politician. Philosophers have made their mark in the House of Commons occasionally, as for instance Mill and Grote in recent times; but their Parliamentary influence has never been proportionate to their external reputation, and so no doubt it would be with Mr. Spencer. Nor could any man of his age hope for a political career, while his cultivated adependence would revolt against the submissions and compromises inseparable from party discipline and practice, and he would often find himself in a belpless minority where his sympathics and convictions were most closely engaged.

Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, says that "the statistics from California show that the use of light wines has not" tended to promote temperance there. The experience of California in this regard, however, is not much in point, for light wines have never yet been generally adopted there, and also because for nany years the native wines were anything but making in California was to promote intemperance. The early wines were strongly alcoholic, and scores of families have been rained by acquiring a taste for these heavy and unwholesome vintages. It is only have been made in that State, and these have but very recently begun to be consumed at home. Even new this consumption is almost confined to the rens, however, use very little California wine, Guiteau probably had accomplices was never | though it is certain that much less whiskey is drunk on the Pacific Coast since the general introduction We do not believe the Colonel will startle the of lager beer. And it is probable that the increased use of beer instead of whiskey both there and elsewhere has a decided tendency to facilitate legislation looking to the suppression of the manufacture and sale of purely alcoholic liquors.

PERSONAL.

By the sale of his interest in The Toledo Democrat, the family of the late General James B. Steedman, of Ohio, "Old Chickamauga," receive \$1,200.

One of the wealthiest men in Vermont is the bachelor, Charles Howard, of Burlington. His property will be left for public objects except \$1,000,000, which is devised to his niece, Mrs. Evans, of Paris wife of Dr. Evans, the dentist, who owns The Ameri-

The Rev. Asa Bullard has just celebrated the completion of his fiftieth year of service as Secretary of the Massachusetts (Congregational) Sabbath School and Publishing Society.

General Anson McCook, Secretary of the Senate, was rushing over from the Senate to the House of Representatives the other day with a lot of bills just signed by the President of the Upper House says a correspondent, when he met a party of visiters with whom he was acquainted, and who did not seem to know the way around very well. So he let the House go for a time and showed them around, and finally took them to the gallery of the House of Representatives, and sitting down beside them pointed out all the noted men on the floor. By-and-by he remembered his errand and hurried down to the floor of the House with the bills, and the Senate never knew what kept its Secretary away so long on that errand.

"What has been my husband's perdition," says the wife of Prince Krapotkine, "is that people suppose him to be wealthy, and that a great many actually suppose that he has scattered gold by handfuls among Anarchist groups. Those who knew us at Geneva are aware how hard we had to work. since all our property in Russia had been confiscated. Only the lesson he gave enabled us to get our living. Whenever I go down to Clairvaux to visit him the people at the cottage always give me their him the people at the plea of my being a Princess, and it is not on every occasion that I have in my pocket the requisite ten francs to pay for it." The Princess actually stints herself in food to save money with which to pay her fare to Clairvanx. The property with which to pay her fare to Clairvanx. The consequence with their consequences eight hours, and them she journey thither consumes eight hours, and then she is granted a half-hour interview with him in the presence of two or three jailers.

When General Gordon was first sent to the Soudan, Nubar Pacha, then in disgrace in Paris, proposed to him that he should make for himself a kingdom of that country. "What! a kingdom? I do not understand you," said Gordon. "Yes," continued Nubar, "a kingdom, of which you would be the king. I shall soon return to Cairo on the shoulders of Sir Rivers Wilson; Ismail Facha will have to leave the field; England is not far, and—Allah Kerim! God is great!" "I am a soldier; not a traiter," cried Gordon, indignantly, and

"The Speaker's desk," writes a Cleveland Leader holds in his right hand the abony handle of an ivery-handed gavel. This, in a case of disorder, say \$2,000 or \$2,500 apiece. It is stated that there are which very often occurs, he brings down with a thondering rap upon the board top of the marble pulpit. It sounds when used with vigor like the ivery-headed gavel. This, in a case of disorder, shot of a pistol, and is the terror of long-winded speakers. Mr. Carlisle uses the gavel lightly, but little Sam Cox, when he gets in the chair, brings it down with all his might, and the other day when he was raising it for a nughty stroke the head came off and it flew to the floor. Often the gavel breaks and then a new one is procured. Sam Randall was very hard on gavels, and broke a great many during his term as Speaker. He has the remains of these in a cabinet at home which he shows to visit

tors as a sign of his former power. One of these is a beautiful one which he got during his last term as Speaker. It was made by a Georgian mechanic of one hundred and ten pieces of hickory wood."

ALBANY, March 12 .- Information has been received here that Attorney-General O'Brien, who has been seriously ill at his home in Watertown, is much improved. His speedy recovery is now looked

NEWPORT, March 12.-Rear Admiral Worden. who has been at the point of death for a long time is greatly improved, and returned to his cottage here te-night from the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he has been under treatment.

HAVANA, March 12 .- General Badeau, United States Consul-General at this port, to-day presented Jay Gould to Captain-General Castillo. The latter with his wife, afterward paid a visit to Mr. Gould's yacht. To-morrow Mr. Gould will give a breakfast on board his yacht, to which have been invited General Badeau, his secretary, Senor Corsa, and Mr. Todd and wife.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

RED LETTER NIGHTS.

The second part of the title of this piece-Catching a Crossus "-is more significant of its character than the first part of it. The work is a musical farce, and its central character is a successful parvenue—a charac, ter such as, years and years ago, Burton noted with such magnificent humor. This old fellow, though he has been shrewd enough to win a large fortune by speculation in pork, is still an asa, and, throughout the five acts of this clabcrate farce, he is cajoled and bamboozled by almost every one of its fourteen other characters. His daughter reciprocates the love of a poor artist, and this suitor, and still more mirthful effects are obtained by the old expedient of making the young lady pretend to an awkward gawk in order to disgust the titled father of an aris, tocratic, poor suiter whom she does not wish to accept say "broke up," by the awful disclosures in a but whom her foelish father would thrust upon her. Much comicality, furthermore, is made to easue upon the essayement of the ridiculous Crossus by an impersonated Dutch girl, at a festival-which is called a Kirmess, and which is supposed to occur in Delmonico's ball-room.

It will be at once surmised that this play contains no sub-

stance of design or thought-nothing to which serious reflection can attach itself, with a view to sober comment Remark necessarily takes the form of en umeration of incldents. In these the plece is uncommonly fertile. Many of them are reminiscent. Bits of the first act recall well known points in "A Scrap of Paper." and "Ict on Parlo Francais"; and the scheme of act third recalls Letitia's trick, in the old "Behe's Stratagem." But the old and new are blent in a most agreeable mosaic of amusing nonsense; the movement is rapid; the language aside from an occasional trite phrase of current slang, is crisp, and the persons introduced are provided with plentiful expedients for sprightly acting; so that the mirth of the work seldom flags and its general effect is agreeably ludicrous. Mr. Lewis was in his best vein of humor, and the earnestness of his asinine folly was fireaistibly comic. Nothing could be finer in its way than his omplacent reference to bis "Louey Quince chamber," and his "smy quinine." Miss Rehan carried her difficult and dangerous scene of tom-boy masquerade with sur-prising discretion, much variety of histrionic manner, and inflagging animal spirits; and she was deservedly complimented with a special recall. In comedy, high or low, it is the excess which kills, and to restrain is no less important than to liberate the mirth-making powers. Miss Virginla Dreher, a young actress of remarkable personal eauty and of piqua at temperament and talent, had to present a sketch of a skittish and tantalizing widow, and she gave this image in perfection. Mr. John Drew, having occasion to assume several disguises, is shown in a considerable range of versatility, is steadily natural and and quietly and sometimes qualutly humorous. The number of clever sketches of character and of slightly satired domestic life that have been crowded upon the canvas of this farce is quite surprising. Mr. Drew and Miss Rehan, depicting commutat bliss ten years after marriage, and drifting into a Lady Teacle quarrel, is one marriage, and drifting into a Lady Teazle quarrel, is one of the best of these. Mr. Fisher's old English lord ceuld not be extolled too highly. Mr. Parkes is unusually mappy in his hekadalaical lover, and Mr. Glibert's carlcature of the graff artist had the double merit of numorous occurricity and discreet repression. Mrs. Glibert, Mr. Yorke Stephens, Miss May Fielding, Miss Irwin, and others are in the cast; and the performance is brisk and cheering as the most exigent lover of carlcature and froit could desire.

A stare setting of almost unexampled thoroughness and tuniture, and appropriate embellsiments—adds to the lively effect of this piece, and waife it delights the eye and instinct of luxury, inspires a scatiment of wonder at the costly and thouldrid care that now a days is expended—certainly by Mr. Daly and sometimes by other theatrical managers—on pays of the most trifling kind.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Among the many things which will keep Mr. Abbey's operatic administration in fragrant memory, hereafter, will be the carnest efforts put forth by him to present the great works in the literature of Italian and French opera in a thoroughty meritorious manner. The record has not been one of And so it has happened that the very fact that Mr. Abbey has presented some of the masterpieces with an equipment the like of which has not been seen here beforce, thus challenged a standard of criticism the need of which has not be a felt before. Cut in scores of works which have heretofore excited no comment have this year been condemned, and the superior excellence of the majority of the artists has aused the shortcoming of an individual to be severely criticised. There is no occasion for regret in this, for it has been a healthy experience which car only result in the advancement of public taste. But the pleasures have so greatly outnumbered the disappointments that no doubt in the future the season of 1883-'84 will be a frequent basis of comparison for all the things that go to make up an operatic per-Only the new standard of judgment would pick flaws

in such a performance of "Don Glovanni" as was given last night. Those that must be enumerated are the onsequences, for the greater part, of organic troubles. The orchestra, generally most praiseworthy in the spirit of its performances, and the precision and promptness with which it has followed the firm, decisive leadership of Signor Vinnesi, has not been healed of the infirmities which have heretofore been pointed out. It has the common fault of a discordant wind choir. This fact was never made more flagrantly apparent than at the first performance of " Don Giovanni" in the fall season, when signor Vianest attempted to give the finale of the first act in the style which has become traditional in London-with an arrangement of the triple rhythms for wind instruments. The result was such an assault upon all ears that the experiment was never repeated, and we have had to put up ever since with what is little better than a perversion of the most thrilling of all operatio finales. An ideal performance of Mozart's masterpiece, however, will not be seen until that finale is given with all the pomp of scenic decorations, and all the strength of musical forces contemplated by Mozart. The sinte of rooms, the balconies with the separate orchestras, the minuet, contra-dance and waitz, the minuer contra-dance and waitz, the minerous company of gayly dressed merry makers, and an excitement on the stage as feverish as that which solzes the dramatio orchestra when Zerlinia's scream is heard.

We must yet wait for such a performance of the first finale, and be cheered meanwhile by the reflection that when it becomes possible it will unquestionably be given with the appropriate spectacular denomenced which is even more uncommon abroad than a worthy musical representation of the end of the first act. wind instruments. The result was such an assault upon

when it becomes possessed with the appropriate spectacular desonessest which is even more uncommon abroad than a worthy musical representation of the end of the first act.

In the demonstrate last night lay the only difference between the representation and those of the fall season. The tableau disclosed by the withdrawal of the curtains in the rear, after Designation has met his fafe, was emitted. It was easily spared for it was but a sorry makeshift. "Don Glovania" was constructed for the sake of a larid end; it might as well have it, ridiculous rad devils and all, until a stage manager comes who will invent a tableau worthy of the drawatte situation and the music. The characters were distributed among the same persons as refore; Mine, Nisson sang the part of Donna Erma and attested the depth of her artistic nature by her moving declamation, and the beautiful manner in which she sang the two great dire of the first act; Mine, Sembrich was before, and sang her music to the 3-before, and sang her music to the 3-before, and commanding in voice, action and semeanor; and Signer Metabella's Legal, The audience was ened with buffoonery, was good. The audience was numerous than on Monday.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS IN THE UNION CLUB.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: If, as suggested under the head of Club Gossip in THE SUNDAY THINKS, the Union Club may poscorrespondent, "is a sort of marble pulpit, behind which Mr. Carlisle sits in a great arm-chair, and the money necessary to pay for a new club house could be be shad to secure the privilege of coming up for admission immediately, by paying for life memberships, tather than to wait their turns for election to regular memberships. And there is a still greater number of desirable men, who are now deterred from making application for neaduresion to the club because of the long time which must elapse before they could be voted on but whe would shadly avail themesives of the privilege to put their names down for life memberships. In the event of a move, the old members of the club would thus be saved an over, the old members of the club would thus be saved the expense of a new house. The new members would pay for it by voluntary contributions.

New Fork, March 12, 1854.

**Up to the privilege to put the saved of the club would thus be saved the expense of a new house. The new members would pay for it by voluntary contributions.